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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 86 84

May 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 92 95

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.64

7953 日八十月四

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

一拜禮 號七廿月五英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

Speculation on the Cause of the Delay.

London, May 26.
The pause in the German offensive is the subject of much comment. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the overland attack is most assuredly coming, but every day the pause finds the Allies better prepared. Their confidence was never higher, while the tramp of the oncoming American troops is almost monotonously reassuring. The British are in nowise passively awaiting the German onslaught, for daily and nightly raids take heavy toll of enemy man-power.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters dwells upon the difficulty of determining where the enemy will attack, owing to the new method of employing the assaulting masses brought to the battlefield a few hours after the artillery preparation begins. He draws attention to the fact that the Germans on March 20 had only four divisions in the line out of the twenty-three divisions ready to move under Von Hutier's command, the remaining nineteen being massed at distances varying from five to sixty miles from the attacking front. One Division, brought up on the eve of the battle, marched twenty miles into action until on the morning of the attack the defence was unable to determine the sector against which the enormous mass of troops would be launched. The situation today is unchanged. The number of divisions in the enemy line is known approximately, but the density of the enemy front does not afford a clue to his intentions. Fortunately, with the unity of command, masses of Anglo-French and American reserves will be available for instant service wherever the front is threatened.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the semi-official *Nord Deutsche* finds it necessary to explain the pause in the offensive and says that it is due to the training of storming divisions in fighting methods with a view to diminishing the bloody losses. It declares that the stoppage has not been for the Germans by the enemy, but is the outcome of the Commander's own plans.

More Bomb-Dropping.

London, May 26.
A Paris communique says:—There is nothing to report except intermittent artillery activity north and south of the Avre. Thirty thousand kilos of bombs were dropped on various stations and camps in the enemy zone.

Enemy Guns Busy.

London, May 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was active hostile artillery firing on May 25 in the Villers Bratonneux sector.

British Raiding Exploits.

London, May 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided trenches to the south of Bucquoy at daylight, taking fourteen prisoners and two machine-guns. We carried out successful night raids to the east of Hebuterne, south of Neuville Vitasse, capturing fifteen prisoners. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhoods of Sailly-le Sec, Bucquoy, Ablainsville, Festubert and Merris.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

How They are Kept in the Dark.

London, May 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, writing on the 24th inst., says *Vorwaerts* on the 21st instant quoted the Chairman of the British Trade Unionists as saying at the Allied Socialist meeting in Paris that the only answer of the German workmen to the London International Socialist Memorandum was a resumption of the offensive. M. Branting to-day writes that he fruitlessly attempted to send the Memorandum to German Socialists by courier and then on April 28 sent it in six registered letters to Herr Scheidemann and Herr Hasse in Berlin, Herr Alder in Vienna, Herr Buchinger in Buda Pest, and M.M. Sokoloff and Kyrkoff in Sofia. M. Branting in each letter offered to be the intermediary for official answers, but no answer had yet been received. *Vorwaerts* now explains this by saying that the German authorities have prevented the delivery of M. Branting's letters.

AUSTRIAN MAJESTIES STONED.

Disaffection Rife in Bulgaria.

London, May 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the train carrying the Austrian Emperor and Empress was stoned by Bulgarian soldiers on leave in another train at a station in Voivodina Siliopol. Windows were broken. Disaffection is rife throughout Bulgaria.

AUSTRALIA'S FINE RESPONSE.

London, May 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that the recruits during last week in New South Wales were a record for two years, largely exceeding the State's quota.

OUR AIRMEN IN ITALY.

London, May 26.
A British official message from Italy states that since the 18th instant our air forces have carried out numerous raids and reconnaissance missions. We have destroyed twenty-four enemy aeroplanes and have not lost a single machine.

ITALY'S WAR FERVOUR.

London, May 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war was celebrated like a national festival. There were meetings and processions in all towns, and these were especially grandiose at Rome, where the principal function was held at the Augusteum. The Allied Missions were given an ovation, especially the Prince of Wales, whom Signor Orlando, in the course of a speech, lengthily and affectionately tributed as the heir of British traditions of fair play. Signor Orlando dwelt on the fate of Russia and Rumania as illustrating the hollow promises of German peace promises and he voiced the unshakable resolution of Italy and the Allies to fight till victory for justice and liberty is achieved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

What the Newspapers Think.

London, May 25.
Commenting on the evidence published by the Press Bureau on the Irish conspiracy, the *Times* says that "no patriotic person here or in Ireland will be disposed to question the Government's grounds for its action. They are self-evident. We agree wholly with the views of the Government's duty as expounded by the Premier yesterday. If anything is clear from the sordid story of the Sinn Fein commerce with the loss of civilization, it is that it could in nowise bring profit to Ireland."

The *Daily Mail* says:—"The communique convinced by its very moderation. It is a bare recital of facts and no effort whatever is made to work up a case against the traitors. What Sinn Feiners are aiming at needs only to be understood by the American people to be condemned out of hand. They were siding the enemy to use his most deadly and most detestable weapon against the men of the American Army and Navy."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The communique tells us nothing which might not have been anticipated from public declarations and acts of the Sinn Feiners. It is indeed difficult to understand why the leaders of Sinn Fein were released after the Easter rebellion. The journal proceeds to condemn the granting of Home Rule to a population largely controlled by Sinn Feiners."

The *Daily News* says that as regards the 1916 rebellion the Government has established an unanswerable case, but evidence much more specific than the mere proof of German machinations is necessary if the Government's recent action is to be vindicated. If such evidence cannot be published, it should at least be examined by competent and impartial judges. Parliament must insist upon some such investigation.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the Irish evidence has justified the arrests and will satisfy the English people.

The *Westminster Gazette*, referring to the three-and-a-half years' negotiations between the Sinn Fein and Germany, says "If this is so the Government have ground not merely for internment but taking stronger measures against the Sinn Feiners."

Irish Contempt.

London, May 26.
Mr. William O'Brien, in a letter to a Dublin newspaper, says "Since the Polish plot there has been nothing more disgraceful to English statescraft. The Irish people will read Mr. Lloyd George's story with the same indignation and contempt as they read the forged letters of the author of Parnallism and crime."

Austrian Lady Arrested.

London, May 26.
The Police have arrested an Austrian lady, named Bruns, secretary to the well-known sportsman, Major Edwards, at his stud farm at Bunshe, Tipperary. The cause of the arrest is unknown. Bruns, who had been secretary to Major Edwards for four or five years, has been removed to Dublin.

AN IRISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, May 25.
The Irish steamer, *Linnscarra*, from Fishguard to Cork, has been torpedoed and sunk. Only five, including the Captain, were saved. It is believed that thirty-seven men are lost. The steamer sank quickly. The ropes attached to one boat became entangled and the occupants were thrown into the sea. The submarine picked up one.

London, May 25.
The *Linnscarra* sank in four minutes. The submarine commander approached the survivors on a raft and handed them letters from prisoners aboard for the post.

BRITISH MERCANTILE CRUISER TORPEDOED.

London, May 24.
The Admiralty announces that the armed mercantile cruiser, the *Moldavia*, was torpedoed and sunk on May 23. There were no casualties among the crew, but 59 of the American troops aboard are missing. It is feared that they were killed by the explosion.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

London, May 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Prince of Wales, speaking at the celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, assured the Italians of the constant sympathy of Britain and her Dominions.

FUTURE OF PACIFIC ISLANDS.

London, May 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says the Acting Premier, Mr. Watt, in the course of a speech said Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, Australia's representatives at the Imperial Conference, would tell the Allied statesmen that withdrawal from the Pacific Islands would mean danger, and even ruin, to Australia. Hence the Empire or the Allies must retain the islands.

SWEDES LEAVE JAPAN.

London, May 24.
The *Daily Express* correspondent at Tokyo says that the departure of the Swedish Minister, M. Wallenberg, accompanied by fourteen prominent Swedes, has caused speculation and allegations of unneutral conduct to be made. There were no diplomats present at the station when M. Wallenberg left.

MUSSULMAN UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, May 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that the All Russian Musulman Council has dissolved. There are growing signs of Musulman resentment at the treatment by the Bolsheviks.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

London, May 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says it is reported from Vienna that the Dowager Empress of Russia will shortly travel across Austria to Denmark.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER SUBMARINE SUNK.

London, May 26.
The Admiralty announces that one of our Atlantic escort submarines on its return to the base reports that while proceeding to meet a convoy on May 11 in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, it sighted and sank a German submarine of the so-called cruiser type. A heavy sea was running. There were no survivors. Another enemy submarine which was sighted escaped the same fate by swift diving. In view of this being the first cruiser submarine to be destroyed, it has been decided to depart from the usual custom of not announcing the destruction of individual enemy submarines.

AMERICA'S GIGANTIC EFFORTS.

Great Military Contribution.

London, May 26.
The gigantic war effort of the United States is well illustrated by the figures given by M. Tardieu, French High Commissioner in the United States. M. Tardieu declared that the American effectives by June 6 would be over two millions. A new call for a million men would follow as soon as the transport of troops was assured, so that the American forces in France would be doubled before mid-summer and trebled before the end of the year. The transport of American troops to France surpassed considerably the transport of German troops from Russia at its most active period. The Allies in the final phase would be numerically superior, with the power of unlimited renewal. America's exportable surplus of foodstuffs was now over three million tons. The necessary supplies for her European Allies was assured.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

London, May 25.
A message from New York states that the dastardly German bombing of British hospitals in France has given a marked impetus to the Red Cross campaign. Fourteen millions sterling has been collected in four days—a colossal result which, with the buoyancy of Wall Street, demonstrates the financial resources of the country.

BRITISH MISSION IN AMERICA.

London, May 25.
A British Mission headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived in America and has proceeded to Washington.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Germans Move the "Vindictive."

London, May 25.
Mr. Archibald Hard states that naval activities at Bruges are practically at a standstill owing to the blocking of Zebrugge, but it is known that the enemy has managed to move the stern of the *Vindictive* at Ostend, sensibly increasing the fairway.

The *Daily Express* says the Germans have slowed the *Vindictive* by dredging a channel thirty feet wide and ten and a half feet deep.

The *Times* says that though the *Vindictive* has been moved, she is now lying close to the pier and the Germans are not using Ostend harbour.

COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES.

London, May 26.
The adjourned conference at Manchester on Wednesday, on wages in the cotton industry, agreed that an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the standard price list be paid for the week ending June 17, to continue till December 7.

HOLLAND'S MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

London, May 25.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague reports that the War Minister, in a statement on the proposal to vote an extraordinary war credit, says that political and military reasons preclude a reduction of troops under arms.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

Amsterdam, May 25.
Cardinal Hartmann, in a letter to the priests at Cologne, prohibits processions for the present, but with a view to holding the big Corpus Christi procession without danger the Cardinal has appealed to the Pope to request the enemy to refrain from aerial attacks during the celebration. Cardinal Hartmann further directs that all church doors be left open during the services or so arranged that they can be opened immediately. He says that if alarm is given during the service the Priest must calm the faithful from the pulpit and request them to leave quietly and shelter in the basements of large buildings, but the Priest must be the last to leave the church.

GERMANY AND UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, May 24.
The "Rheinisch Westfälisch Zeitung" warns its readers that Germany must reckon on a change in the situation in Russia. It says the pro-Entente Menshevik party has apparently recently gained strong influence. The journal refers gloomily to the news of plots at Kiev against the German Government and Dictator Skoropadski. According to the Bukarest correspondent of the same journal General Mackensen has assumed control of the military administration of Rumania.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

London, May 25.
The Press Bureau states that Major General Birtchall has been appointed Director-General of Medical Services in the British Armies in France in succession to Sir John Sloggett.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE TURF.

Result of Manchester Cup.

London, May 25.

The race for the Manchester Cup resulted as follows:—

By Jingo 1

Planet 2

Hainsult 3

There were ten starters; won by eight lengths, a neck separating second and third.

The betting was:—5 to 2 By Jingo; 9 to 1 Planet; 7 to 4 Hainsult.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 26.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their silver report, state:—The market is steady and the price of silver unchanged. Shanghai exchange receded a farthing from 4/8, at which it had remained for some time, but recovered the next day to the round figure.

London, May 26.

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NOTICES.

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Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.
"THE RED HAND BRAND."
 Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms, Antislave Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

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 SOLE AGENTS.

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 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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will give you relief, prompt relief, and ensure a good night's rest. This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken as necessary, effect a radical cure of the curable type of Asthma.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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of all kinds, especially for ship building and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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 PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED, & REGULATED, GIGS RE-POLISHED, WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED. BEST WORKMANSHIP, REPAIRS GIVEN ON REQUEST.

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Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
 EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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 SUNBURN, WINDBURN, COLD SORES.
 CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING, MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES.
 and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

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 PROMPT SERVICE.

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NOTICES.

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AT

\$10

PER MONTH.

ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Sale of the Landing Dante.
 High prices were again realised at Christie's, Mr. Fairfax Murray's book-selling for \$4,467 17s. 6d. The chief item was a tall copy of the first edition of Dante with Leonardo's commentary, Florence, 1481, with all the 19 engravings by Baldini after the designs of Botticelli. It is a copy of some blemishes it realised \$880 (Mr. Edwards). Mr. Murray's second copy of the same edition, but with only two engravings and several leaves repaired, sold for \$100, and a copy of the 1487 edition, with 68 fine Italian woodcuts, \$175, both bought by Mr. Quattrone.

Recluse Had Fortune.
 Philadelphia, Pa., March 20.—Relative of Elias Jesse Knight, a cotton-planter, who lived in seclusion in an old house near the centre of the downtown district for years, recently found a fortune in gold and silver hidden in the aged woman's home. When they went in to clean after she had been taken to a hospital. Forty thousand dollars was found concealed in various parts of the house, with bank books showing she had nearly \$100,000 on deposit in local banks. The old woman was very eccentric and refused to accept aid from relatives here though she was thought to be in poor circumstances. She was found unconscious from fumes of a gas stove.

Three Years More for Max.
 Palm Beach, Fla., March 21.—James W. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, in an address here this afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross, said that we were going to have at least three years more of war, and that he was glad that at least America seemed to be waking up to her work. "At Verdun," he said, "France had her national or 'They shall not pass.' I think we shall see its counterpart soon in America. 'They shall not win.' He laid stress on the contention that Germany was coming to America to treat her as the old Belgium, if she could; in order to make us pay the bill for the war. He said that von Tirpitz said to him when he was leaving Germany: 'Our submarine warfare is going to bring Great Britain to her knees, and when she has her where she has to pay us our price, that price will be the English navy, and with it and our navy we will come to the United States and get what we want.' The possibility of Germany drafting men from the Baltic provinces and from that territory that we wished to call Russia" was related to by Mr. Gerard.

Lectureship in Industrial Management.
 A group of large firms engaged in the principal industries of the Manchester district have offered to the governing body of the Manchester School of Technology a sum of £3,000, spread over a period of five years, towards the cost of establishing a new department of industrial management. The Manchester Education Committee have recommended that this gift be accepted, and have expressed their high appreciation of the donors' public spirit. It is proposed that a lecturer shall be appointed for this period of five years at a salary of £200, to conduct research in the subject of industrial management, to organise a new department, to lecture to members of the University and to the public, and to assist industrial concerns in the solution of management problems. To make doubly sure that the department shall keep in close touch with practice, a number of managers, directors, scientific experts, and others who have had special experience or are responsible for important innovations, will be invited to deliver public lectures, being offered substantial fees, which will not only pay them for placing their knowledge at the disposal of their fellow-managers, but serve to encourage enterprise and experiment in matters connected with management. These lectures, it is hoped, will be of assistance not only to future managers but to those already in that position, and will strengthen the idea that management is a science, and that every manager is or should be something of a scientific researcher.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hungary in a Bad Way.
 Rome, April 3.—The Hungarian press complains bitterly of the price of shoes. They are selling for G \$83 a pair, and it costs \$23 to have a pair resoled. Shoemakers refuse to make any for persons unknown to them because the law forbids the making of leather shoes, but the wealthy public disdain wearing the clogs which are the common footwear of the poorer classes. Hungarians affirm that Austrians pay only a fourth and Germans only a sixth of this exorbitant price, which is due chiefly to profiteers. A goose costs \$8 to \$9; a chicken \$7.

"Captain of Kopenick" Dead.
 The Hague, March 10.—A Berlin telegram announces the death of the once famous "Captain of Kopenick," the shoemaker Voigt. The exploit of Voigt which gained for him his sobriquet of Captain of Kopenick and heaped ridicule upon the German Army was enacted on October 19, 1906, at Kopenick, near Berlin. Dressed in garments resembling the uniform of an officer of the Guard Voigt with a detachment of ten Guardsmen, captured and despoiled the burgomaster and municipal treasure and robbed the treasury of £200. After the robbery Voigt disappeared, and it was more than a week before he was found and arrested. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment but was released after serving 20 months of his sentence. Voigt was an old goat-bird, who had spent 27 years in prison and had never been in the Army.

Pseudo Count Sentenced.
 Edmond Bousquet, who in the role of the Marquis de Castellot tried to negotiate a \$50,000,000 loan from J. P. Morgan and Co., on behalf of the King of Spain, was sentenced at New York recently to two terms, to run concurrently, in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, each for one year and eight months. The first penalty was for the theft of government stationery and the second for forging passes to do, for, arsenals and warships. To both charges he pleaded guilty before United States Judge Mayer. He was not required to plead to an indictment for swindling W. E. D. Stokes, proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, of \$5,000 on the representation that as a diplomat he wished to entertain the French ambassador. Records obtained from Paris and London and placed before Judge Mayer showed that England had deported Bousquet to France, where he served a prison term for swindling and later deserted the French Army.

"Work or Go."
 New York, March 10.—New Jersey has recently adopted a regulation known as "work or go." Now a law compelling everybody to work during the war came into force yesterday by proclamation of the Governor. It is a formal notification to all local officials the Governor declares: "I call the attention of the police in all municipalities to the necessity of maintaining sharp vigilance and to keep an eye for those workless individuals whose lack of ambition and fondness for idleness constitute, not merely a financial burden to every community, but also a genuine menace to the welfare of the nation's manhood under arms and their safety on the battle front. There are kinds of work too severe in a physical sense for the society idler, who may, however, be competent to handle tasks which would be impossible for slothers of the 'hobo' type. Sound judgment must be employed in our experiment to rid the human hive of its drones. The executives of municipalities of 10,000 population or over are urged to have their police departments compile a list of all habitual idlers in the community. Our farms and industries need more man-power than is available to meet the extraordinary demands for production. By making this new law something more than a temporary restriction we shall be helping to supply the demand, at the same time curbing vagrancy, unemployment, mendicancy, immorality, and crime."

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Six-Hour Shifts on Trial.
 The directors of Messrs. Lever Brothers, of Port Sunlight, are considering the substitution of two continuous six-hour shifts for the present working day. The scheme has for some time past been energetically advocated by Lord Leverhulme, Messrs. Lever Brothers employ between 7,000 and 8,000 workpeople.

A Policeman's Trade Union.
 Over a hundred members of the Manchester City Police Force have joined the newly formed Manchester branch of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers. This is a properly constituted trade union, affiliated to the Trade Unions Congress. Membership is open to all officers under the rank of superintendent. One of its chief aims is to secure the "right of conference." At present the authorities do not allow collective bargaining or representation on any matters concerning conditions of service. The union has obtained considerable support for its demand from members of Parliament. It is estimated by the officials that probably 87 out of 124 members replying are "favourably disposed" to the granting of the request; not one of the nine members who declared themselves against it is a member of the Liberal or Labour parties. With this backing the union expects shortly to obtain regularisation of the right of meeting and of collective representation. Though the Manchester branch has been founded principally to give weight to the national movement, the men complain of local grievances which they hope to get redressed. One of these is (according to their statement) that the scale of pay in Manchester is on the average 8s. a week less than in Liverpool. Police work has become much more onerous during the war, and they contend that this and the rise in the cost of living warrant more generous treatment by the authorities.

ANGLO-SERBIAN TRADE.

King's Address to Serbian Mission.

The King received at Buckingham Palace recently the members of the Serbian Industrial Mission, and in the course of an address, speaking in French, he said: We had not forgotten and we should never forget the heroic resistance of the Serbian nation, and we appreciated to the full the action of their gallant troops who were now fighting side by side with our own upon the Macedonian front.

"The national life of our two nations (he continued) is based upon the same principles of liberty and justice, and it is this which makes us certain that after the war we can count upon the closest commercial relations between Serbia and Great Britain. These relations will certainly be to our common advantage. On our side they will be entirely free from the ulterior motives which have inspired the commercial relations of the Central Powers with their weaker neighbours. We are confident that before long Serbia will be re-established. You will then be faced with the task of making good the devastation caused by the enemy, and, however formidable that task may be, you may count upon the cordial co-operation of all classes of my people."

"The industry of your people, your agricultural resources, the natural riches of your country, make the same claim upon our admiration and our confidence as your national aspirations have made to our political sympathy. I have the fullest confidence that after the war Anglo-Serbian trade will develop greatly, and that every effort will be made to facilitate to the utmost degree possible the exchange of goods and products between our two countries."

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the creditors
of the Company will be
held on THURSDAY the 6th
day of June, 1918, at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Limited at 12 o'clock
NOON pursuant to the provisions
of Section 181 of the Companies
Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors
will be asked to determine whe-
ther an application shall be
made to the Court for the
appointment of any person as
Liquidators in the place of or
jointly with Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Limited, the
Liquidators appointed by the
Company or for the appointment
of a Committee of inspection.

JARDINE, MATHESON,
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Liquidators,
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

THE TRIUMPH OVER SUBMARINISM.

Of all the activities of the enemy in this war it can be said with truth that none has caused greater anxiety to the Allies than the German campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare. So long as the Germans were content to utilise their U-boats in a manner complying with the accepted canons of maritime warfare, there was no real danger of the Allied peoples being starved into submission, but when the enemy cast all scruples to the wind and indulged in indiscriminate sinkings without warning, paying no heed whatever to the type of vessel or to its nationality, the situation certainly became a grave one. Ever since that time the best brains of the Allied nations have been working on the problem of combating the menace—one that has offered difficulties of the most extreme character—and at length it would appear that the Germans have been outwitted and the situation relieved of much of its anxiety.

Although we have been given no exact details of the steps which are being taken, there have been many assurances of late that the U-boats were being got into hand. Admiral Jellicoe some considerable time ago expressed the conviction that by August we should have the measure of the submarines, while within the immediate past statements have been made indicating the probability of our gaining the mastery even before that date. One of the most recent declarations on this point was the assertion by Vice Admiral Sims, of the U.S. Navy, that the submarine campaign was steadily decreasing, that Allied tonnage was steadily increasing and that shortly construction would equal destruction. Then came reassuring statements in the British House of Commons on the subject, followed by the announcement of a reduction in the war zone marine insurance rate, and this has been followed by most gratifying news regarding the increased output of Allied shipping, especially in the United States. Now, to put the finishing touch on matters, we have Mr. Lloyd George definitely stating that the German sea-pests have been conquered, that we are sinking more submarines than the enemy is building and that Britain and her Allies are building ships faster than the enemy can sink them. Thus has the corner been turned at last. In what manner we have proceeded in the destruction of these U-boats the Admiralty does not tell us, but the fact is that these craft are being accounted for more rapidly than they can be replaced. That is an important factor in this anti submarine campaign, but we must not forget that the recent obstruction of enemy activity by the laying down of a huge mine-field in the North Sea and by the splendid raids on the U-boat nests at Zeebrugge and Ostend have also greatly assisted in attaining the end now achieved.

This triumph of the Allies, after most patient study of the problem, has deprived the enemy of his most effective weapon, and one which he might have been able to use with consequences of the most disastrous order to the Allies. Not only was there a danger of Allied countries being reduced to starvation, but the Germans held fond hopes that they would be able seriously to interfere with the transport of troops and war material to the Front. Indeed, they had counted on making America's entry into the war of no account by preventing the transport of the U.S. armies to France. Besides that, the submarine campaign was having most harmful results on commerce in all parts of the world. From the first, however, we have had the utmost confidence in the ability of the Allies to grapple with the problem, and that confidence has not been misplaced. The latest announcement does not, of course, mean that submarine warfare is a thing of the past, but it does mean that its worst effects are over. With that fact made clear and the other facts before us that the Allies have gained aerial supremacy and are every day growing in military strength, we need have no fear as to the future. We may have to wait a little longer before the Allies can exert their maximum strength, but that complete victory has been brought appreciably nearer there can be no shadow of doubt.

The Premier's Personal Statement.

With characteristic directness, Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his speech at Edinburgh, made a personal statement with which, we believe, most people will be in complete accord. The Prime Minister is, of course, well aware of the feelings that are entertained regarding him in certain quarters, and it must be admitted, by admirers and non-admirers alike, that he has treated the matter with a high-mindedness which could emanate only from a truly great man and one animated by thoughts of an exalted order. Quite recently the course of events has made it necessary for Mr. Lloyd George to come forward and defend himself from certain aspersions, and, as all the world knows, he has done so brilliantly. But at Edinburgh, he went further than formerly in clearing himself from the imputations that from time to time never fail to be made regarding those occupying prominent public positions.

Why He is in Power.

He had no party organisation behind him, he said, to record his achievements or palliate his shortcomings, but as long as he did his best he was sure of the support of all parties. It is time such a statement was made, and probably no statement in the annals of British politics has been so generally recognised as unquestionably "the right man in the right place" than has been the case with Mr. Lloyd George since he took over the reins of power at a supremely critical moment in our nation's history. And few there will be, we are of opinion, who will disagree with the Prime Minister when he says:—"No mere intrigue or cabal could have placed me at the head, as Chief Director, of the British Empire and mankind, me there for eighteen months as an ordinary man of the people without rank or social influence or special advantages." He was there, he reminded his audience, "by the will of the people" and he was confident that he had behind him "men of all creeds and parties who placed the honour of their native land and the freedom of mankind above the triumph of any faction." The "loud cheers" with which this observation was received will be re-echoed throughout the Empire, for in Mr. Lloyd George it has been universally recognised that we have the strongest leader that we could possibly have. Mr. Lloyd George's great strength lies in his marvellous adaptability and efficiency, together with his native Celtic insight and remarkable simplicity and directness of character.

The Irish Conspirators.

In the lengthy Press Bureau statement regarding the recent arrests in Ireland of prominent members of the notorious Sinn Féin movement there is surely ample justification for the action taken by the British Government. It is now made clear that not only had the members of Sinn Féin been conspiring against British authority in Ireland, but that they were doing so—and had been doing so ever since November 1914—in association with the enemy. At the outset, the traitor Casement, who long since met with his desert, was in communication with the enemy with a view to a rising being effected in Ireland. Since he received his quietus, the dastardly and traitorous dealings have been carried on by other hot-headed members of Sinn Féin. Happily, their machinations were discovered and most of the leaders are now under lock and key. The demand that is at present being made at Home that those arrested be immediately brought to public trial will receive general approval throughout the Empire, and the hope may likewise be expressed that if the crimes set forth in the Press Bureau's statement can be brought home to those arrested, then the fate that befell Casement should at once be meted out to them. For years the British Government has been much too tolerant of Irish political agitators, and now that it appears that they have been conspiring with the enemy, a thoroughly effective example should be made of them.

DAY BY DAY.

Beware of the Advice of a Discouraged Man.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Italian evacuation of Asiago.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Kailan Output. The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine for the week ending May 11 amounted to 53,687 tons and the sales during the period to 51,199 tons.

Alleged Gambling. Twenty-two Chinese were charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being found in a common gaming house in Possession Street. Five failed to appear, and had their \$10 bail forfeited. The remaining fifteen men, all of whom were well dressed, were defended by Mr. L. O. d'Almada. The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

Heavy Bail. Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, a small Chinese girl was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven tools of prepared opinion, valued at \$84. The girl, who was defended by Mr. E. Davidson, stated that she was given the basket to carry by some relatives. Mr. Treiman asked for heavy bail and after some argument between Mr. Treiman and Mr. Davidson, the case was adjourned until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

A Reasonable Suspicion. Mr. E. Davidson appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, to defend a marine hawker who was charged with the unlawful possession of a heavy iron hook and chain. The defendant was arrested by a constable, but maintained that he bought the iron from some junk people. When taken to find the junk he said that the junk had gone. Mr. Davidson contended that there was no evidence that the defendant knew that the iron was stolen, but his Worship thought there was a reasonable suspicion and imposed a fine of \$10.

A Snatcher Punished. On Saturday afternoon a young flower seller in Caine Road, heard a Chinese woman calling out "Thief, chase him!" He then saw a Chinese running along Caine Road and gave chase. As the fugitive and pursuer were running down Caine Lane, by the Disinfecting Station, Police Sergeant Marks came in sight and arrested the man. It then transpired that he had snatched a gold ear pick from a woman, and this, broken in two, was found in his pocket. Charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the thief was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Criminal Sessions Case.

The Criminal Sessions were continued before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning, when Wong Ho was indicted on a charge of robbery with violence, against a Chinese woman in Wood Road, Wanchoi.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. J. H. Brister, J. L. Sandys, R. Woodhouse, She Tat-soi, A. A. Alves, P. Anderson and M. Evaristo. For the Crown, Mr. Wakeman proceeded, and said that on the day in question complainant was walking in the road from Happy Valley. Retreat when she was attacked by defendant, who, pulling down her hair from behind, took five ornaments from her. Defendant ran away. A hue and cry was raised, and chase given, defendant being caught. All the jewellery with the exception of one piece, was found on him. A small boy saw defendant throw the other piece away and picked it up. The prisoner was found guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' hard labour and eight strokes with the "cat."

A STREET DISTURBANCE.

Indian Policemen Stoned.

On Sunday afternoon there was a somewhat serious disturbance in Jubilee Street, as a result of which a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with aiding and abetting an obstruction to the Police in the execution of their duty.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that an Indian Sergeant was on duty in the street, when he chased two hawkers for selling vegetables. The hawkers ran away, leaving their vegetables in the street. The Sergeant was stoned both from the street and the houses, and rotten vegetables and other garbage were thrown at him. Whilst running, he knocked a boy down and as the boy was seriously injured he brought him to the station in a chair. He (Inspector O'Sullivan) sent a detective down to Jubilee Street to make enquiries, and just then the mother of the boy came to the station and stated that the Sergeant picked the boy up and threw him down. The boy was so seriously injured that he was sent to the Hospital and last evening his dying dispositions were taken. He accused the Indian sergeant of throwing him down. About one and a half hours afterwards an Indian constable was in Jubilee Street and had occasion to deal with more hawkers. He, too, was pelted with stones and rotten vegetables. Two other constables went to his assistance. The defendant was among the crowd and was shouting out in Chinese "Kill the Indian devils." A market coolie was to give evidence saying that he saw people throwing stones and that there was great excitement.

His Worship proceeded to take the evidence, and the case was adjourned.

CANTON WAR EFFORT.

An American Red Cross Effort.

A pageant of the Red Cross is to be held under the auspices of the Canton Chapter American Red Cross, on the tennis courts, Shamoon, Canton, on Thursday, May 30, at 4.30 p.m. featuring:—"Spirit of the World," "Spirit of the Red Cross." Red Cross activities, the Chinese flood sufferers, Belgian sufferers, wounded soldiers, etc.; 100 people will perform. The admission will be:—Adults 60 cents; children 40 cents.

Further information regarding the Canton Chapter's activities shows that a drive for one hundred thousand Associate members is now taking place in Canton. This is a part of the present drive which is going on in the U. S. A. for one hundred million gold dollars. A grand parade of 3,000 students and others took place on Saturday. The parade was followed by a large mass meeting at the Canton Volunteer Headquarters, Native City.

Bands, flutes, school divisions, sailors, marines, civilians, etc., were represented in the parade. Yesterday was Red Cross Sunday. All Churches in Kwangtung Province held services emphasising Red Cross work. Tuesday, May 28, will be School Day. All schools will hold meetings and a campaign for membership in the American Red Cross.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

Indian School v. Kowloon Cricket Club.

The following are the results of the above Junior League match, played on the Kowloon ground yesterday:—
U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, Jr. beat Mead and Elson 6-5; lost to Davidson and de Souza 5-6; lost to Wolf and Talip 5-6; S. A. Ismail and S. D. Ismail lost to Wolf and Talip 2-8; lost to Davidson and de Souza 4-7; lost to Mead and Elson 5-6.
S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, Jr. beat Davidson and de Souza 8-3; beat Mead and Elson 8-3; beat Wolf and Talip 6-5.
Total:—Indian School, 60 games; Kowloon C.C. 49 games.

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Once again the Theatre Royal was crowded on Saturday night, when the Frawley Company staged "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which is very happily described as "a mystery farce." It consists of a prologue, two acts and an epilogue, and it is so cleverly constructed that the real intent of the playwright is not apparent till the very end of the play. To win a bet, an author of sensational novels undertakes to isolate himself at a cold and dreary mountain-side inn and there, within twenty-four hours, turn out a new book. The prologue shows the novelist arriving at his quarters and starting on his work, while the two acts comprise a series of comic and dramatic incidents in which the novelist himself prominently figures. It is represented that the inn has been chosen as the rendezvous of a gang of political schemers, all ready to "double cross" each other, that a local hermit wanders in and adds his quota to the disturbance to which the novelist is being put, and that after a series of most exciting incidents the owner of the inn, who made the wager against the novelist, turns up and explains to him that he has hired the company of a local theatre to appear as the gang, etc., and so disturb and harass the author that he would be unable to complete his task. Thus the curtain descends on the second act, but the epilogue reveals that the two acts have been but a presentation of the story written by the novelist whilst secluded in his lonely room at the Baldpate Inn, and that he has completed his task and, incidentally, written a story of which he thinks he will sell a million copies. It is quite an original theme and exceptionally well brought out.

It would be wearisome to detail all the characters appearing, for practically the whole Frawley Company figure in the piece. Mr. Henry Mortimer sustained the principal role, that of the novelist, with exceptional ability. Mr. G. A. Forbes, as the hermit, was extremely droll and caused no end of amusement. Miss Kathryn Browne Dicker made a very real adventuress and once caused a little thrill by a phrase of decided expressiveness. The whole of the cast worked hard to make the piece the great success it undoubtedly was, and it was once again demonstrated that the Frawley Company is a combination of really talented players.

This evening the Company is presenting "Cheating Cheaters," a play in which American police and criminals war against each other in subtle fashion.

THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

Hongkong's Generosity Appreciated.

The following is a translation of a letter received by H. R. M. Minister in Peking from the Wai Chiao Po acknowledging the sum of \$50,000 (Hongkong currency) voted by the Government of Hongkong to the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:—

April 18th, 1918.
Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 17th, instant informing me that a further sum of \$47,600, subscribed by the Colony of Hongkong, has been paid to the account of the Metropolitan Flood Relief Union Commission.

I would express my deepest thanks for this further generous subscription by the Hongkong Government which has again taken pity on the wretched condition of the Tientsin flood victims. I am informing the Flood Relief Commission, and in reply to Your Excellency would express the hope that you will on my behalf transmit this expression of thanks to the Hongkong Government.

SD. JOHN LU,
(Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs for Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A man in Paris, whose only source of income is a house, let it just before the war to a tenant who was mobilised, and is still serving. Consequently, he is not obliged to pay rent. His wife has sub let the house to various weekly tenants, who pay her well. The poor landlord, deprived of his livelihood, lives on money which he borrows at 50 per cent, and the lender is his tenant's wife. If this were made the basis of the plot of a reverse superior dramatic critics would say "Impossible!"

The late Canon Scott Holland was very dramatic in the pulpit, and a Bishop once reminded him after a lively exhibition at St. Paul's that his gestures were hardly in keeping with the calm of a cathedral. "Sir, it is not for me," he replied, "to fit the Cathedral when I am giving God's message to the people, but for the Cathedral to fit me—somehow difficult task for the Cathedral, I am afraid."

An ingenious Hungarian distiller who had invented a new liqueur, wishing to find an op to date name for it, proposed to christen it "Gott Strafe England." The higher powers, however, intervened, solemnly asserting that it was imprudent to invite reprisals on Hungarian industry from British vindictiveness. Possibly we might have a wild desire for retaliation if we had to drink the concoction.

War contracts make the whole world kin. That seems to be the moral of the extraordinary story of the new shipyard at Hog Island, Philadelphia, told before the American Senate Committee at Washington, and told in a recent number of the "Philadelphia Ledger." First of all, the prospective dock company in the purchase of Hog Island (400 acres) wanted to secure a vendor's "fee" from the Government of \$15,000 for doing nothing, but failed in this. When work started, so the evidence went, the Government was "held up" in the matter of material of all kinds. Cranes valued at \$1,600 had to be paid for by the Government at the rate of 24,000 or 25,000. Superintendents and managers were paid by Government up to \$418 a month, and when an eminent engineer, paid \$50 a month to watch things, tried to curb extravagance and inefficiency the highly paid ones were offended. At times as many as 1,300 railroad cars for the new docks were "held up" because it was forgotten to lay tracks for them. A paper was started to "boost" the docks, which were publicly announced to be "in an advanced stage of completion" when only 30 per cent of the work was done. How homelike it all sounds.

That fine spirit which bids our soldiers pay tribute to the bravery of an enemy who is many things other than brave comes to expression once more in Sir Douglas Haig's Cambrai dispatch. Many of the hits on our Tanks at Fleury were the work of a German officer who continued to serve his gun singlehanded until he was killed beside it. "The great bravery of this officer," says the British Commander-in-Chief, "aroused the admiration of all ranks." I noticed, says a writer in the *Daily News* that Sir Roslyn Wemyss in presenting awards to the men of the Dover patrol on Saturday though he denounced the "detestable and damnable" methods of the German navy, emphasised his belief in the enemy's personal gallantry. I suppose he is right, but it takes a gallant man to see it—and say it.

The gentleman who recently expressed a wish to see "every square yard" of Germany bombed may scarcely live to see his ambitions realised. A correspondent who has gone into the matter has come to the conclusion that it would take over 4,000 years. There are a great many square yards in Germany. But certainly we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the prospects of the war in the air. The Allies appear to be steadily increasing their advantage; and a time may come when it will really be possible to talk about "supremacy" in the air.

SPIES ON THE COAST.

Air Board Clerk's Story at Old Bailey.

Before Judge Atherley Jones, of the Central Criminal Court, the trial was continued recently of Hugh John Williams, 27, clerk, on bail, charged with attempting to obtain from Mr. Frederick James Newman, \$303 2s. 6d., as an inducement for doing and for bearing to do certain acts in relation to the affairs of the Air Board. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Travers Humphreys, Mr. Cecil Whiteley, and Mr. Settle prosecuted; Mr. H. J. Turrell defended; Mr. Morgan May watched the case for Messrs. Lloyd and Son.

The defendant was appointed a member of the Air Board staff at the Hotel Cecil on January 18. Before that date he had been employed in another section of the aircraft department. It was his duty to examine tenders for packing cases and make recommendations. Messrs. Lloyd and Son, packing case makers, had tendered for the supply of packing cases and their tender was accepted. The prosecution alleged that the defendant suggested to Mr. Newman, Messrs. Lloyd and Son's confidential clerk, that the firm should add 10s. or 7s. 6d. per case on the tender, which would give an additional profit of \$606 5s., and should have with him that extra profit. Mr. Newman informed the firm of what the defendant had said, and the next day Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Newman communicated with the Air Board authorities.

Mr. Newman, giving evidence, said that when he expressed a doubt as to whether the defendant's suggestion could be carried through, the defendant said, "That's all right. Tenders can be lost or mislaid, and only turn up after the contract has been placed." The witness at once reported the matter to Messrs. Lloyd and Son. He afterwards went with Mr. Lloyd to the office of an official of the Air Board, and then to the Legal Adviser to the Minister of Munitions, from whose office he rang up the defendant on the telephone. The official of the Air Board listened to the conversation through another receiver.

Inspector Burton said that at the Police Court the defendant said he pleaded "Not Guilty," and added, "What I did I did for the good of the Service to detect bribery which I suspected."

The defendant, in evidence, said that when the war broke out he was in the Southern States of America, and he at once came to England and joined the Army on September 1, 1914, as a private. He obtained a commission for meritorious conduct. He was in camp on the South Coast, and it was rumoured that persons were signalling to German submarines off Beachy Head. He asked for special permission to go out, as he knew the Morse Code. On several nights he read the messages, and the messages were sent to the War Office. It was learnt that it was a German code and that the messages were being received by a German submarine at the time when transports were leaving Newhaven. Some days afterwards he captured one of these people, who unfortunately was a British subject. The man was signalling to a German submarine from the top storey of a house at 2 o'clock in the morning with a lamp. He (the defendant) was recommended by his colonel for a commission, which he received.

While serving in France he was recommended for the Military Cross and the D.S.O., and he came home to England badly wounded. He joined the Air Board staff.

In cross-examination by Mr. Travers Humphreys the defendant said he thought there was bribery going on, but he did not mention a word to the authorities because he had no facts. He considered it up to him to obtain the necessary facts. That was what he endeavoured to do, and failed.

Mr. Travers Humphreys.—Do you ask the jury to say now that either Mr. Lloyd or the witness Newman are dishonest people?

The defendant.—No, Sir, most emphatically no. They have proved themselves not to be by acting

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. A. Pond.

Another link with the good old days of Shanghai has been severed, writes a correspondent, by the passing away of Mr. J. A. Pond, whose death at the age of 75 took place at Surbiton on April 2.

Mr. Pond was one of the oldest Chinese hands, having arrived here in the early sixties. He was at one time associated in business with the late Mr. H. J. Limby, with whom he made a memorable trip to the South Sea Islands in a sailing ship. He subsequently joined the firm of Passmore and Co., with whom he remained until 1871, when he entered the service of the Municipal Council (Shanghai) as accountant, a position he held for 38 years. In 1909, owing to failing health, Mr. Pond resigned from the Council's service and as a mark of appreciation of his long and valued services to the community he was given a life pension of \$500 per annum. On his retirement, Mr. Pond took up his residence in the old country.

Mr. Pond's chief recreation was racing, and he was a very successful trainer and rider, both in Shanghai and Hongkong. He was at one time a steward of the Shanghai Race Club. Among his successes may be mentioned his victory in the Hongkong Derby of 1883 on Mr. Buxey's "Fun." He was nine times placed in the Shanghai Championships, winning the event in the Spring and Autumn of 1881, when he piloted Mr. Fung's "Prejudice" to victory.

"Peter Pond," as he was affectionately called by his numerous friends, was very well known and respected, and his demise will come as a personal loss to many an old China hand. Mr. Pond leaves a widow and two daughters in England, with whom the greatest sympathy will be felt. His elder daughter is Mrs. Bonastow, and the younger daughter is now engaged in war work.—N.C. Daily News.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A grand entertainment was given to the Japanese Mission by the Tachun on the 25th. The Japanese Consul General and Vice Consul, as well as the leading Japanese merchants, were amongst the guests, while 80 local high officials and important persons were invited. The entertainment commenced at noon and concluded at 4 o'clock. The Mission left for Hongkong the next day.

A grand procession arranged by the Red Cross Society took on the 25th inst. Dr. Wu Ting Fong headed the party which comprised over 10,000 persons. Shamans were also visited and many photos were taken by European residents.

Floods on the West River are reported. All the wharves in Shaking City are under water, while the river near Chong Sing City has risen to 7 or 8 feet high. The villagers along the East and West rivers are very uneasy.

Negotiations are proceeding between the representatives of some French banks and the authorities of the Western and Southern provinces for a big loan to meet military expenses. The copper mines in Tung Chuen, Yunnan, are offered as security.

The Colony's Health. For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were seven cases of spotted fever (three fatal), eight of bubonic plague (two fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

as they did in at once reporting to the Air Board.

In reply to further questions the defendant said that when he was arrested he said that the whole thing was an infernal mistake.

The trial was adjourned, the defendant being admitted to bail.

INDIAN WATCHMEN AT LAW.

Sequel to a Kowloon Assault.

Trouble between the Indian watchmen at Kowloon Docks resulted in a case at the Summary Court this morning, when one of the watchmen summoned another for assault, claiming \$40 for the assault and \$10 being money which was either stolen or lost in the struggle.

Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. G. rdiner.

In opening the case, Mr. Faithfull said that there had been trouble at the Docks for a considerable time past, due to the fact that nearly all the watchmen there came from the same part of India, but plaintiff came from a different district and was consequently looked upon as an interloper. The assault took place while plaintiff was walking by the bridge at Hung Hom, defendant creeping up behind him and knocking him down. He blew his police whistle and defendant ran away. Plaintiff reported to the Police what had occurred. He suffered very much from bruises as a result of the assault.

In cross-examination by Mr. Gardiner, plaintiff admitted that both he and defendant had been before the magistrate and had to sign a bond to be of good behaviour.

Judgment was entered for defendant.

GOLF AT FANLING.

Police Reserve Officers v. Defence Corps Officers.

Two golf matches were played at Fanling yesterday between the officers of the Police Reserve and the officers of the Defence Corps, comprising singles and foursomes. The result was a win for the Police Reserve. The scores were as follow:—

Singles.
Dr. Lindsay Woods, 1; R. E. Lindell, 0.

D. J. Mackenzie, 1; Dr. Harston, 0.

E. Potter, 1; E. B. Thomas, 0.

P. P. J. Woodhouse, 0; Major Morgan, 1.

T. H. King, 0; Dr. Smalley, 1.

H. A. Lammert, 1; G. E. Stewart, 0.

F. C. Jenkin, 0; H. E. the Governor, 1.

J. W. Franks, 1; D. Landale, 0.

Totals:—Police Reserve, 5; Defence Corps, 3.

Foursomes.
Dr. Lindsay Woods and D. J. Mackenzie, 1; R. E. Lindell and Dr. Harston, 0.

E. Potter and P. P. J. Woodhouse, 0; E. B. Thomas and Major Morgan, 1.

T. H. King and H. A. Lammert, 1; Dr. Smalley and G. E. Stewart, 0.

F. C. Jenkin and J. W. Franks, 0; H. E. the Governor and D. Landale, 1.

Totals:—Police Reserve, 2; Defence Corps, 2.

JUST THE THING FOR LITTLE ONES.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Maymont, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past four years and find them just the thing for babies and young children." They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

AS GENTLE AS NATURE.

describes exactly the action of Pinkettes, they do their work entirely efficiently, yet without any of the after ill-effects of Salts and other drastic purgatives.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, gently stimulate the liver and help the appetite. Of all chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK.

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.



If it makes you short of breath to go upstairs you need no other proof that your blood is thin and watery. Next to peller this is the commonest symptom of anemia.

Every woman who fails to pass the staircase test should build up her blood at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and in this way strengthen every part of the body. This improvement goes on until perfect health results. Every pale, anemic woman is urged to send for the free booklet "Pain Talks in Women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent, postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—In King's Park, Kowloon, last Sunday morning, a FOX TERRIER (Dog) wearing a plain leather collar, four months old, well marked black head and ears, with white inverted V shape over nose; body all white; very short tail; and answers to the name of "Bouncer." Dog subject to fits. Will finder please communicate with Mr. R. Druce, c/o Standard Oil Company of New York.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY

the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate in Bonham Road and comprising all that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION 1 OF INLAND LOT NO. 605 Together with a three storied European house known as No 26 BONHAM ROAD.

IN ONE LOT.

The property contains an area of about 2,752 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 995 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Vœux Road, Central, Vendors' Solicitors.

or
To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

WE have this day appointed MR. EDWARD JOSEPH NORONHA to be the Manager of our Firm and have authorised him to sign our firm name per proc.

CARVALHO & CO.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order.

A. R. LOWE.

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By Englishman BOARD AND RESIDENCE with Private English Family—Hongkong preferred.—Reply stating terms to Box 1395 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOUND.

FOUND.—BLACK & WHITE marked pointer bitch. Apply "B," Telephone 984.

ENGLISH Lisle Thread SOCKS

Made from a strong soft thread, are light in weight, very durable and extremely comfortable and cool in wear. Stocked in Black, Navy Blue, Tan and Grey, either plain or with embroidered Clot.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" RECD

Pyjamas

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THEY ARE MADE IN

SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS.

"COTELLA" SHORT SLEEVES. SLEEPING SUITS. SHORT DRAWERS.

THE ABOVE ARE UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY, DURABILITY AND VALUE.

COLUMBIA

CRAFONOLAS and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD. CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

6, Des Vœux Road Tel. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH CORDIAL. PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$1.20

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS-PACIFIC LINESCANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Asia	Empress of Russia
Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Monteagle	1st Oct.
27th July	Monteagle
Empress of Asia	Empress of Japan

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Phone 732.
HONGKONG.

Phone 42.

J. M. WALLACE,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to:—

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kamakura Maru T. 12,500	TUES., 28th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,500	THURS., 30th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,500	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 30th May.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOABA, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZARAGOZA, THURSDAY 12, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PANAMA CANAL, RANGOON.
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1 Omitting Shanghai & Kobe. *Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAITAMA AND YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Susa Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Aki Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

*Fushimi Maru	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
*Kashima Maru	THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	15,000	3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TERO MARU	22,000	23rd June.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	6th November.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	28th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	28th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th May at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	2nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	4th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 27, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijpanaoek	Java	in port	5th June	Java
Tijmanoeck	Java & M'sar	30th May	5th June	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong.	J. W. Evans	TUES., 28th May at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 31st May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 29th May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 29th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Fri., 31st May at d'light.
MANILA	Esang	Fri., 31st May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 2nd June at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Molt, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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HAIKONG LINE.—Sailing approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailong when indicated on offer.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPAN'S Foreign Service

Steamers.

The number of Japanese steamers placed on foreign service up to the middle of April was 118 with an aggregated tonnage of 496,000 tons. The number of steamers shows an increase of 18, while the tonnage has increased only 2,000. The increase in the number of steamers bound for the South Seas manifests the activity of Japan's trade with these districts.

Goods for Ships' Crews.

The following announcement has been issued by the Board of Customs:—To purchase on behalf of members of the crews of ships, or to convey goods to members of the crews of ships, may render the person concerned liable to legal proceedings under the Customs Act. Persons frequenting docks and quays should, for their own protection, consult the nearest Customs officer before consent to obtain goods on behalf of members of the crews of ships.

How to Avoid Collisions.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. is placing a copy of "How to Avoid Collisions" (Capt. F. Davies) on each of its steamers. The official regulations for preventing collisions at sea, though they may be known to most mariners, leave a great deal to be desired in the matter of definition and intelligibility. It is the aim of the book in question to make the regulations absolutely clear; that it has succeeded, the above decision of the China Merchants' implies. It might be some consolation to passengers to know at least that all vessels plying in the East had the work on board, especially when so many experienced officers have left to do more important work elsewhere.

Danish Ship's Officers and

U-Boat Warfare.

A telegram from Berlin states that the resolution passed by 500 Danish officers of the Mercantile Marine, saying that intercourse with German seamen must be broken off for a considerable time owing to the deeds committed by U-boats against neutral seamen, has evoked an indignant reply from German seamen. The Association of German Captains and Officers of the Mercantile Marine met at Kiel and passed a resolution in favour of an indignant protest, disclaiming against British domination of the sea and Great Britain's use thereof. The protest adds:—"We warn all Danes. You are one-sided and pro-Entente, and we can no longer believe in your neutrality. Neither can this resolution of 500 Danish officers hinder us from continuing and carrying on U-boat war to the end. The right of the new weapon consists in that according to its kind and special power it has to serve the sacred right of the defence of the Fatherland."

National Pension Fund

For Officers.

Acknowledging the receipt of the twenty-fifth annual report of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, says that he "has the warmest admiration for the splendid work which has been done by the merchant service throughout the war, and is glad to see the long list of honours which has been conferred upon its members." Further he states that the suggestion that a National Pension Fund for Merchant Officers and Men should be established, "will receive his sympathetic consideration." Lord Lytton, one of the Civil Lords of the Admiralty, referring to this report, says:—"I am very glad to hear of your work, with which, of course, I have every sympathy. The splendid men of the merchant service deserve every possible consideration at the present time." Lord Sandhurst, the Lord Chamberlain, states "that he has sympathetically noted all the Guild say as to a National Pension Fund for Seafarers." Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, states that he "is well aware of the magnificent service which has been rendered to the country by the Mercantile Marine during the war, and he is thoroughly in favour of the fund which the Guild are proposing to initiate, and wishes it every possible success." Mr. Clynes assures the Guild that any influence of an extend in the way of bringing about this fund will be "most willingly used."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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Steamers	tons	Sailings
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Kawi	8,000	14th June.
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From CALCUTTA, PENANG
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having arrived, from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo by
her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence,
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th
instant at 5 p.m. will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1918.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1)

PREMIER O. W. LOU LOOK.

London, May 24.

Mr. Lloyd George in receiving
the freedom of the city of Edinburgh
was accorded an ovation. In the
course of his speech the Premier re-
viewed the situation of the war.

The Premier reminded his audi-
ence that since the Government
took over it had to deal with two
adverse circumstances; namely, the
collapse of Russia and unrestricted
submarine warfare. But the brave men
of the Navy and the mercantile
marine had at last, thank God, con-
quered these pests; by day and
night in fair weather and foul they
tracked them down. (Cheers.) He
read an Admiralty statement show-
ing we were sinking more subma-
rines than the enemy were building
and the Allies and ourselves were
building ships faster than the enemy
could sink them. That was the re-
cord of destruction caused by the
submarines in April. (Cheers.)

Illustrating what Russia's collapse
meant to the Allies the Premier
mentioned that even at present Ame-
rica had not given one fifth of the
strength which the enemy received
owing to that collapse.

The submarine would still be
troublesome, but no longer a peril.
"As the determining factor in win-
ning or losing the war you can rule
out the submarine." (Cheers.) It
was the failure of the submarine
that accounted for the present of-
fensive to which the enemy had
been driven as a last resource.

The Allies had to bridge the chasm
between the collapse of Russia and
the coming in of America—a yawning
terrifying gulf—whose spans
were being built under the heaviest
fire.

We were on the eve of a very
great attack. No man ought to
boast about the outcome but those
who knew best were full of con-
fidence about the result. The fact
that we were fighting as one instead
of three or four was going to be a
great help and strength.

U. S. RELIEF WORK.

Washington, May 24.
Mr. Hoover announces that Pre-
sident Wilson has approved of the
restoration of the Belgian Relief
Fleet to its original number. Great
Britain and the United States have
undertaken to find half the tonnage
necessary to restore the volume of
foodstuffs for the maintenance of
the Belgian and French populations
in the invaded regions. Ninety
thousand tons of foodstuffs will be
despatched during the next ninety
days.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
PROROGUED.

London, May 24.
Reuter's Correspondent at Otta-
wa reports that the Govern-
ment has prorogued Parliament.
It is officially announced that every
man and woman under 60 years of
age must register by the 22nd
June.

ENEMY CORPORATIONS
SEIZED.

New York, May 24.
The Custodian of Alien Property
has seized seven corporations which
are located in Massachusetts and
are the principal representatives
in America of the German Govern-
ment, including Wolf and Sons
said to be owned by Wolf and Sohne
one of the largest cotton houses in
the world.

FAMOUS CONDUCTOR FOR
AMERICA.

London, May 24.
Sir Henry Wood, the famous
musical conductor, has accepted the
conductorship of the Symphony
Orchestra of Boston, Mass.

THE SINO-JAPANESE
TREATY.

Paris, May 22.
The "Echo de Paris," commenting
on the Sino-Japanese treaty, hopes
the hour is approaching when Ger-
many must transfer divisions from
the West Front to Siberia, and de-
clares that President Wilson's ap-
ples are the only remaining obstacle
to Sino-Japanese intervention in
Siberia, which is diplomatically
justified by the Bolshevik repudi-
ation of Russia's debts.

GERMAN DESERTERS.

Amsterdam, May 24.
German deserters who reached
Holland on Wednesday state that
they escaped with a hundred others
from a troop train going to the
Western Front.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE HOSPITAL OUTRAGE.

London, May 24.

The "Times," commenting on the
hospital outrage, recalls the German
proverb "One has never done learn-
ing." The Germans are bent on
teaching the world that Kipling's
classification of mankind into "hu-
man beings and Germans" was
scientifically exact. The latest Hun
exploit is on a par with all the
abominations which have caused the
German name to stink in the nos-
trils of humanity since the war be-
gan and will cause it to stink
while memory endures. To outrages
of this kind there is but one answer—
science and relentless war upon the
Germans and their kind till they
are utterly vanquished and the ac-
tivism from the society of civilized
nations. The Government must
bring home the atrocious crimes of
the enemy deliberately and per-
sistently until every man, woman and
child understands that "Germania"
is a synonym for all
that is dastardly upon the earth.

Upon "scientific" felons who know
neither truth nor chivalry let there
be among the Allies a ban outlast-
ing in duration and intensity even
even the remembrance of the chas-
tisement which the Allies are more
and more bound to inflict upon them.

Correspondents emphasize that
the aeroplanes' bombing of our hos-
pitals on Sunday night was one of
Germany's blackest crimes against
humanity during the whole war.
Some hundreds of casualties were
caused amongst nurses, patients
and orderlies. Taking advantage
of the brilliant moon the Germans
deliberately flew over a big hospital
camp, which the Germans have
frequently seen in the daytime and
which was most conspicuously mark-
ed with Red Cross signs and flags,
and successive squadrons dropped
very big bombs thereon. It was a
tragedy of the most frightful kind.

Nearly all the Hospital Huts con-
tained badly wounded soldiers—men
with open wounds filtered with run-
ning water or fractured limbs sus-
pended by slings and pulleys, men
so badly hurt that the slightest
touch caused agonies. The Ger-
mans dropped a great number of
bombs amidst huts, a third of which
were of the largest size and made
enormous explosions and left great
craters. The other bombs were
filled with shrapnell which swept
the wards murdering on a great
scale. Throughout the terrible
time of the raid, occupying two
hours, not a single nurse sought
cover. They moved up and down
the wards encouraging and helping
patients, attending to the gravest
cases, and lingering by the bedside
of men suffering from shell-shock.

Their heroism was superb and the
devotion of these women has never
been surpassed throughout the
world. No eulogies could fittingly
pay tribute to their conduct amidst
the piteous scenes, despite their
own inevitable secret terror of the
dreadful bombs. The Germans at-
tacked with all the ferocity they are
capable of. Sunday's devilishness
rivals the sinking of the "Lusitania"
and the murder of Nurse Cavell.

Some of the raiders flew very low and
raked the hospital tents, huts and
staff quarters with machine-
guns. A German captain who
was amongst the raiders when chal-
lenged could not deny he knew he
was attacking a hospital; his half-
hearted answer was that he saw no Red
Cross but he did not deny that
the place was one of the hospitals
deliberately bombed last year and
was well-known as a landmark to
all German aviators.

FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

London, May 24.
The Moderator of the General
Assembly of the Church of Scotland
reporting on foreign missions at
yesterday's session at Edinburgh,
said that great issues hung on the
fate of German East Africa. Was
it, he asked, to be German again?
(Cries of "No.") Or international-
ized or British? (Cries of "British.")
The Moderator added that the re-
sult of his correspondence, and con-
tact with those most experienced
and sagacious in East African affairs
was that retrocession to Germany
would be a real calamity. German
East Africa was known as "The
land of twenty-five ladies," because
of the terrible punishments inflicted
on the "ladies," who now sang a
special chant: round their villages
fires: "Twenty-five ladies are gone."
The Moderator added, amid ap-
plause, "What is gone must be gone
forever."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ITALIAN CELEBRATIONS.

Rome, May 24.

The Prince of Wales has arrived
as special envoy of King George to
the commemoration of Italy's entry
into the war.

It is semi-officially announced that
King George has sent the Prince of
Wales to attend the Italian celebra-
tions in order to strengthen the
bonds of alliance and friendship be-
tween the two countries. An enor-
mous crowd welcomed the Prince of
Wales outside the station where the
Duke of Genoa, the Premier, all the
Ministers and the British Ambassa-
dor and diplomats received him.
The streets were belaguered and lined
with soldiers, including Czechoslo-
vaks just arrived in Rome. The
press warmly and affectionately
pays a tribute to the Prince, who is
staying at the British Embassy.

Washington, May 24.
The anniversary of the Italian
entry into the war was celebrated
in many American towns. At a meet-
ing in Washington Mr. Lansing read
a message from President Wilson to
the Italian people pledging the de-
termination of the United States to
continue to fight the war for the
liberation of nations with ever in-
creasing resolution and force.

CARE OF THE DISABLED.

London, May 24.

At the close of the Inter-Allies
conference cabled on 20th May the
Duke of Connaught said that the
keynote of the conference was that
though pensions were necessary and
should be liberal it was only part
and by no means the principal part
of the State's duty to a disabled
man. The great aim of all was to
rehabilitate him, give him a chance
of again becoming useful and happy
and making him as physically fit as
possible to enable him to return to
his old trade or to teach him a
new trade suitable to his condition.
The old days of neglect of the hero
of the battle-field had gone forever.
The Allies and the Dominions stood
shoulder to shoulder in the fight for
justice, liberty and right, and stood
equally together to repair and re-
build the sufferers in the mighty
conflict. (Cheers.)

IMPORTANT BANKING
APPOINTMENT.

London, May 24.

Sir Charles Addis, London Man-
ager of the Hongkong-Shanghai
Banking Corporation, has been re-
commended for appointment as a
member of the Court of the Bank of
England. This is the first occasion
a Joint Stock Banker has been pro-
posed for election to the Court. It
is commented upon as a further in-
dication of the internal movement
of reform in the Bank of England.

THE ZEEBRUGGE ATTACK.

Amsterdam, May 24.

The "Telegraaf" learns that the
damage done in the blockading at-
tack on Zeebrugge, included the ex-
plosion of an ammunition depot near
the harbour, the collapse of some
angars, the destruction of fifteen
aeroplanes and the blowing up of a
battery near a hotel. Reinforcements
were sent to Zeebrugge after the
attack.

(Continued on Page 9.)

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Cebu and Lolo	Hwah Kuei	B. & S.	28, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	28, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	28, May
Shanghai	Sungkiang	B. & S.	28, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	29, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	29, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	30, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Hwah-wa	N. Y. K.	30, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	30, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	31, May
Manila	Esang	J. M. Co.	31, May
Shanghai	Tisang	J. M. Co.	31, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	3, June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	4, June
Java	Jipanas	J. C. L.	5, June
Shanghai	Tj. mancek	J. C. L.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, July

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Hongkong to the above ports on or
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ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find in this famous remedy

a restorative power that is simply

unmatched.

TAKED FOR

CURE FOR ASTHMA

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of a cable
from the San Francisco office, advising
that the S.S. CHINA sailed from that
port to the Orient on Thursday last, 15th
inst. and will be due here on or about
14th June, 1918.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BEAMS	BREADTH AT HEAD	DEPTH OVER HEAD CLEARANCE BEHIND	SIZE OF TIDE GATES	SHADE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100' 0" 100'	20'	10' 0"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210'	110' 0" 110'	20' 6"	10' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	220'	120' 0" 120'	21'	11' 0"	
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	230'	130' 0" 130'	22'	11' 6"	
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	240'	140' 0" 140'	23'	12' 0"	
WAL-KO-KWUI					
Competition Dock	250'	150'	24'	12' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Harbor Dock	260'	160'	25'	13' 0"	
Assand Dock	270'	170'	26'	13' 6"	

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)
DETAILS OF THE SINN FEIN CONSPIRACY.

London, May 24.
A Press Bureau statement regarding the Irish arrests states that the revolutionary movement consisted of two series of activities, first the German attempts to foment rebellion and second the preparations in Ireland to carry out these attempts.

It is possible to give a detailed account of the connection between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Germans in the period prior to the abortive Easter rebellion of 1916, but a full statement of the subsequent facts in the Government's possession would not be to the public interest, because it would reveal names of those assisting the Government, also the channels of communication through which the German Government is acting.

The story begins on 8th November, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count Bernsdorff a message from Sir Roger Casement asking that a messenger, if possible a native-born American, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favourable.

Casement also asked that an Irish priest be sent to Germany to corrupt the Irish war prisoners. Father John Nicholson, an Irish-born American, reached Germany and transmitted messages to America in January 1915. Von Papen reported in December 1914 that verbal assurances had been sent to Ireland and the response to Casement's request had produced an excellent impression. The plot ripened in the beginning of 1916. Count Bernsdorff's despatch of 10th February included an extract from the report of John Derry, head of the Clan-na-Gael. Derry wrote that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer because he feared the leaders would be arrested. Derry added that it had been decided to begin the action on Easter Saturday and he urged that arms and munitions reach Limerick by that date.

Count Bernsdorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached a note to the message passed by the American Government for Berlin, fixing the rising for Easter Saturday and urging the prompt despatch of munitions. Von Jagow replied on March 4th, that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay. Count Bernsdorff sent a message on March 14th that the Irish agreed and he was sending a messenger to Ireland with full details. Count Bernsdorff also telegraphed a code for use between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit and explained that the submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay as far as the Pigeon House without encountering nets. Von Jagow on 28th April intimated that the arms would be sent and a special code word used nightly as an introduction to the German wireless press service.

Count Bernsdorff informed Berlin that numerous private wireless receiving stations existed in Ireland. Urgent messages from America to Berlin on 18th and 19th April fixed the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday. They pressed for a landing of German troops and asked for an air-raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually occurred between 24th and 26th April. It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish German submarine bases in Ireland. The rebellion broke out a day later than the schedule. The German support miscarried and ended in complete failure. The British Government has the clearest proof that the Irish volunteers were long in communication with the German authorities and received money through Irish American societies. Soon after the horizon became clear, the Sinn Fein leaders again asked Germany's help. Berlin sent a message to Washington on 17th June, advising that Germany was ready with further help if the Irish would only say what sort of help was required. Count Bernsdorff in a despatch of 18th June described the rebellion and stated that £1,000 had been provided for Casement's defence. Count Bernsdorff on 25th July sent a message that the reorganisation of the rebels was progressing. He had remedied their lack of money. Count Bernsdorff on 8th September enclosed a memorandum from the Irish Revolution Director, resident in America, containing detailed proposals for a fresh rising contingent on Germany sending an expedition with sufficient military force to cover the landing. Germany was to fix the time to advantage. Submarine and zeppelin bases in the West of Ireland were mentioned as an inducement.

Count Bernsdorff was evidently having difficulty with his tools. Bernsdorff on 24th October warned Berlin not to allow Captain Boehm, then living at Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America because the letters were apt to reach the wrong people. We subsequently arrested Boehm in British waters. Bernsdorff's despatch of December 4th mentioned the Irish leaders in America pressing for a reply to their proposal of September 8th. Herr Zimmermann on 31st December replied giving the quantities of munitions it was proposed to land between 21st and 23rd February 1917, adding that it was impossible to send troops. Bernsdorff replied on 18th January that the Irish Committee declined the proposal on the ground that a rising would be useless without German troops. After America's entry communication between the German Government and the Sinn Fein leaders was temporarily broken, but Derry's messenger service between America and Ireland was unaffected.

The clue to the new line of communication was subsequently obtained and actively followed up. The effect of this new line was visible in Ireland in the speeches of Sinn Fein leaders at this period. Mr. de Valera, addressing the Convention of Irish Volunteers on 27 Oct., 1917, said he would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. Proper organisation would result in half a million fighting volunteers, but there was no hope of success except through a German invasion of England and landing of troops in Ireland. They should be prepared to leave nothing undone towards that end. Valera in January, 1918, said: As long as Germany is England's enemy and England is Ireland's enemy, for so long Ireland will be Germany's friend.

For a considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information of the German-Sinn Fein plans, but it was definitely ascertained in April, 1918, that a plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution. The Germans were only awaiting information from Ireland regarding the time and place. The British authorities warned the Irish Command regarding the probable landing of an agent from Germany from a submarine. He actually landed on 12th April and was arrested. The new rising depended largely on the landing of munitions from submarines. Evidence exists that the rising was planned to follow a successful German offensive on the West Front. Britain would then presumably be stripped of troops.

Documents found in Valera's possession showed that he worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army and hoped to muster half a million trained men. There is evidence that German munitions were actually shipped aboard submarines from Oxshaven in the beginning of May and the German submarines for some time have been busy on the west coast of Ireland on other grounds than the destruction of shipping.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF THE SINN FEIN CONSPIRACY.

Thus it will be seen that negotiations between the Sinn Fein Executive and Germany were virtually continuous for three and a half years. A section of Irish-Americans were at first the intermediary for the discussions, but since America's entry communications with the enemy have tended to be more direct. The second rising planned in 1917 only broke down because Germany was unable to send troops. The plans for the 1918 rising were maturing in connection with the German offensive on the West Front. A new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent.

An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland in order to menace the shipping of all nations. In these circumstances no other course was open to the Government if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to the Allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue.

Commenting on the Irish evidence the "Daily Telegraph" says that even a cursory perusal of the evidence justifies the action of the Government and the explanations why the latest evidence cannot be given will satisfy any reasonable person. Possibly some now interned had no direct treasonable communication with the enemy, but will anyone doubt that they knew of the conspiracy in progress and were consenting parties to treason? The Government had the choice of two alternatives, either to wait till the eleventh hour and make a complete bag without bloodshed or wait until the twelfth hour for the cold-blooded murder of Irish policemen which always inaugurates an Irish rebellion. The Government did its duty and public opinion will now demand that the ringleaders be tried and punished without delay. If the Constitutional Nationalists are sincere in disowning sympathy for the treason they will surely not hesitate to swell the chorus of detestation in Allied countries at the villainous Sinn Fein treachery.

The "Daily Express" says the Government has established a convincing prima facie case against the Sinn Feiners. They should now be tried as publicly as possible. Ireland will listen to them no more if they are proved guilty in open court; but half Ireland will believe them innocent if they are kept interned without trial.

The "Daily Graphic" says that the Government's action is amply justified.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the most startling part of the communiqué is the proof that the rebellion of Easter 1916 had direct German inspiration and was not an impulsive act of boisterous enthusiasts, but part of a carefully planned conspiracy which if successful would have irreparably harmed the cause of Britain and the Allies, including Catholic Belgium. But the communiqué should have provided more substantial justification for the recent arrests in order to satisfy Irish public opinion. Ireland is not and never has been pro-German. If it could be shown that the Sinn Fein leaders really conspired to establish German submarine bases on the Irish coast this would produce a great revulsion of feeling against Sinn Fein throughout Ireland.

EMPIRE DAY.

The Celebrations in London.

London, May 24.
Empire Day was celebrated throughout London. Flags were flown on the principal buildings and all schools celebrated the occasion during the forenoon, with special instruction and patriotic addresses drawing attention to the essential unity of the Empire and the freedom of its institutions among all subjects. Thereafter a half-holiday was given to all school children. The girls were dressed in white and wore red, white and blue colours, while the Union Jack was almost universally carried. The School Managers visited the schools together with the local Mayors, while many soldiers re-visited their old schools, and wounded were entertained at many.

The day was celebrated by the London Stock Exchange and commercial markets by the singing of the national anthem and cheers for sailors, soldiers, airmen and nurses.

French Tributes.

Paris, May 24.
The newspapers publish very warm and enthusiastic leading articles on the occasion of Empire Day calling attention to the solidarity of the Empire in the alliance with France and the other Allies. The "Matin" says that Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of the right and civilisation, a festival of noble peoples in their fight against the barbarians.

London, May 25.
The Press Bureau announces that President Poincaré sent the following message to the King: The whole of France is associating itself in the celebration of Empire Day. Meetings have been held in all the principal towns, when the magnificent war effort of Great Britain, her Dominions and Colonies was explained. The President eloquently refers to Anglo-French bonds of union, common ideals and sacrifices.

The King, replying, acknowledges the generous impulse impelling France to honour Empire Day and pays a tribute to the splendour of France's achievements and the glorious heroism which cannot fail to be crowned by a lasting union of the hearts of the two peoples.

Our Loyal Colonies.

London, May 25.
At the Overseas Club the Air Minister, acknowledging the cheque for the purchase of aeroplanes, said the Dominions' splendid contribution towards our Armies had almost become a byword. British gratitude and appreciation for it was never failing, but the contribution of Overseas fellow-countrymen towards the success of the fighting air forces was greater than in any other field of warfare. He especially referred to the very large, enthusiastic and courageous quota contributed by Australia and Canada and proceeded to sketch the rise of the Air Force since the beginning of the war. Outlining the policy he said every effort and energy would be devoted to further development of the air force and acceleration in many fields of aerial activity which could eventually contribute to the success of the war.

Paris, May 25.
The British Empire Day celebrations in France evoked most enthusiastic articles in the French press, which emphasise the failure of the German efforts to separate the French the British and say France will mingle her vows with the Empire solidly united for the salvation of civilisation. Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of right and civilisation, a festival of noble peoples in the fight against the barbarians.

The Press welcomes Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has always been the voice of the Empire, at the side of Lord Derby at the Sorbonne where M. Deschanel referred to the British people as founders of civil and political liberty and now the backbone of European freedom. Germany, he said, had united France and Britain for ever. M. Millerand explained how the mastery of the sea had been assured by the British Navy, and said that the French Maritime League, of which he was President, was proud to associate itself with France's tribute to Great Britain. M. Leygues, speaking for the Government, said the naval factor was decisive and thanks to maritime supremacy Great Britain and the Entente can look to the future without concern. Lord Derby responded and was loudly cheered.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, May 24.
An East African official message states: Direct communication has been established between General Edwards and General Northey's columns. General Edwards has occupied Nanungu, up to now the German Headquarters, the enemy retreating south-west in the direction of Mahaba. We engaged the main body of the enemy between Nanungu and Mahaba and drove them westwards.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

London, May 24.
A Palestine official message states: We raided on enemy post on the right bank of the Jordan near Ummehisbert, killing and imprisoning a number. We brought down three aeroplanes in the neighbourhood of Nablins and Latrun. The Arabs raided a Turkish post on the Hedjaz railway at Wadi Jordan, imprisoning fourteen. The Arabs also conducted other successful operations in southern Hedjaz in the vicinity of Medina, destroying a section of track and capturing a convoy of three hundred camels attempting to enter Medina.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORTS.

Washington, May 25.
Mr. McAdoo, after consulting with President Wilson, informed the Congressional leaders that new revenue legislation was imperative including increased income and excess profit taxes, besides taxes on unnecessary businesses and luxuries. The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously voted in favour of a large expansion of the American Army and ordered a favourable report on the resolution urging the increase of the Army by three million.

GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY.

New York, May 25.
A San Juan-del-Sur message states that Costa Rica has declared war on the Central Powers.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

Stockholm, May 25.
The Finnish Government has resigned in consequence of the appointment of Premier Svin Hufund as Dictator.

(Continued on page 10)

STRANGERS IN THE VILLAGE.

Another War Change.

C. Fox Smith writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

Time was when in our village—and in nearly all other villages, too for the matter of that—a stranger was an object of interest and curiosity. The sight of one walking up or down the street was enough to bring a dozen heads to the windows, and as many housewives to their cottage doors or garden gates on some ostensibly domestic errand which might serve as an excuse for a good stare. Not that the attitude of the village was in any way like the traditional "Here's a stranger—save a bit of bread for him!"—it was simply that the arrival of a stranger was so unusual that it could not be passed over unnoticed. Even summer visitors were few and far between, for the village—although it lies amid scenery as fair as any in all sweet England—has no "attractions" of the guide-book variety. Only two or three houses, moreover, had suitable accommodation, and they generally got the same families year after year.

That is one of the things which the war has changed. We have got accustomed to strangers nowadays. We have simply had to, whether we liked it or not. Some people perhaps didn't like it over much. But there the thing is and there is no getting away from it. And I don't think there is any doubt about it being very good for us.

For although, as I have said, the village was not openly hostile to strangers, it certainly was inclined to suspect them. Perhaps it is an instinct filtered down from long ago ancestors who had every reason to look askance at strangers in days when the term "stranger" was very often synonymous with invader or conqueror. In many country places a newcomer is still a foreigner, and the next county "furring parts."

Villages are conservative places on the whole. They like things to go on just the same as they have always done. They don't particularly want "improvements." They don't care about innovations, even if they are entirely beneficial. It is the same in all walks of society, alike among the "old residents" who occupy the larger houses, and the ancient inhabitants of thatched cottages in the village street. And they don't—or they didn't—want strangers! That is as regards the older generations. The young people have been inclined to get out of the groove

for some time. It is a day when people of all ages who stick in grooves are apt to be violently jolted out of them.

We see plenty of strangers nowadays. We see soldiers—dusty and hot, or wet and cold—marching through the village on the long, long road of war. We see labour corps, forestry corps, all kinds of corps, some of them speaking in the manner of strange lands which were formerly to most of us names on the map, if so much, and which we had never seriously thought of as being peopled by men and women not unlike ourselves. Some strangers even descend—under stress of engine trouble or some such reason—from the skies themselves into our ancient, unchanging fields. What would such a visitation have meant a hundred and fifty years ago? Sometimes they come and build bridges over our winding rivers—reaches, causing a mighty flutter and quaking among the feathered villagers of the reedy eyots.

Sometimes we get visits from steam ploughs and hay-balers, whose crews are billeted in the village for the length of their stay, and, one and all, they generally get a hearty welcome. Indeed, it is hard to think how in these days it would be otherwise. Very, very few of us now have no near and dear one a stranger in a strange land. "I've got a boy of my own out yonder," is the sentiment one hears so often, "and I wouldn't like to treat anyone else's boy worse than I'd like my own treated."

There are the girls, too, girls in abbreviated skirts and big boots in which I am sure they would never have dared to run the village two or three years ago. It has taken the village longer, I think, to get used to them than to the men, for women are admittedly more conservative in such matters. But that, too, is coming gradually.

Is the change one for the better? Beyond a shadow of a doubt it is. The coming of stranger means the bringing of new ideas, new interests, new blood to the country-side, all which things will be needed when the time comes for the re-people of rural England. It is the same thing which is happening to us as a nation. All that is good in local, as in the wider, patriotism, will live; but narrowness, suspicion, and exclusiveness, are to be things of the past when the new order of things comes in.

They are only the vanguard of a mighty army, these strangers we have seen during the last few years. More will come, and come to stay; men from the cities who have learned to love air and space and wide horizons, girls who have gone to school with Nature, men "broke in our wars," who will seek and find health for shattered nerves and bodies at the gracious heart of England.

CENSORSHIP PROSECUTION.

A Case Against the "Hongkong Telegraph."

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. G. W. C. Barnett, as publisher of the Hongkong Telegraph, was summoned before Mr. J. E. Wood on a charge of contravening the Censorship Regulations.

Mr. G. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, the defence being represented by Mr. H. W. Looker.

The Crown Solicitor signified that he was quite ready to go on with the case, but Mr. Looker objected, stating that the summons had only been served on Saturday week. He had been to see the Attorney General about the matter and that gentleman had asked him to defer his visit as he was engaged in the Criminal Sessions and could not attend to it. He (Mr. Looker) could not go on because he was not in a position to offer any explanation or any defence. There was no urgency about the matter. There had been some delay in serving the summons, so that it was clear there could be no urgency.

His Worship asked if formal evidence could not be given so as to save time. Could not the Crown Solicitor open the case?

Mr. Looker objected to this on the grounds that if evidence were given he was not in a position to cross-examine, so that from a common-sense point of view it was no good going on with the evidence, as those who gave it would have to attend again for cross-examination. It would obviously be a hardship to the defendants if the Crown Solicitor opened the case, as his remarks would be published in the newspapers and the allegations might be read by some people who might not read the defence when it was offered.

His Worship asked Mr. Looker if he could offer a plea so that certain evidence which would possibly be admitted facts might be given.

Mr. Looker replied that while he might offer a formal plea he would like to reserve the right to withdraw it. He did not know whether he would plead "not guilty" or "guilty." That was his position. He was sorry he was not ready to go on, but three of the office staff were at the front and there was pressure of business. If the matter had been an urgent one it would have been different. He only received his answer from the Attorney General this morning.

After further argument, the case was adjourned until June 6.

Land Sale.

Rural Building Lot No. 142, situate at Repulse Bay, was sold by auction at the P. W. D. offices this afternoon. The lot, which comprises 160,000 square feet, was sold to the Hongkong Hotel Co. at the upset price of \$3,900.

POST OFFICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Cebu and Iloilo—28th May, 9 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—28th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—28th May, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th May, Noon.
Amoy—28th May, 2 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—28th May, 3 p.m.
Swatow—28th May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29th May.

Haitong—29th May, 8 a.m.
Philippine Islands—29th May, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe—30th May, Registration 5 p.m. 31st Letters 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—30th May, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—31st May, Noon.
Philippine Islands—31st May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1st June.

Swatow and Tientsin—1st June, 2 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 7.)

EMPIRE DAY.

London, May 24. Empire Day will be celebrated by the customary school celebrations. The principal event will be the entertainment of eight thousand children of fighting men and fifteen hundred wounded officers and men at a great concert at the Albert Hall, which Their Majesties will attend. One of the most important semi-private functions will be the gathering of the amalgamated Overseas Club and Patriotic League of British Overseas, where Mr. Hewins will present the Air Minister with a cheque for £13,500, subscribed by members to cover the cost of eight aeroplanes. Musical programmes at the theatres and music halls will be largely national and patriotic.

Empire Day is the subject of an editorial in the "Daily Telegraph," which enumerates the war disappointments of last year, but records as a counter-balance the undiminished confidence with which the armies, with line unbroken, await the new onslaught, with the encouraging outlook afforded by the magnificent outburst of American military ardour and the closer unity of France and Italy with Britain.

The "Times" says: Empire Day reminds us that the Premiers of the Dominions for the second year in succession are en route to attend the Empire War Cabinet, where they can they acquire a knowledge of the more intimate problems of the Empire, warring as one of the alliance of nations.

It adds that British Ministers are certain to profit by the intercourse with their overseas colleagues to take longer views. The "Times" hopes the criticism expressed in certain Dominions last year that their representatives had been wasting time would not be possible this year. It says: It should be common knowledge now that the Imperial War Cabinet is the Executive Government of the Empire in other than local relations by a body of representatives of its constituent States. India has a part in it. The emergence of the Imperial War Cabinet was an improvisation demanded by immediate future needs. Such developments are never popularly understood at the outset, but with time the instinct of the people has adapted itself to appreciate them. We are confident that this is now the case with the Imperial War Cabinet.

Paris, May 24. The Association of Paris Journalists has telegraphed the British Institute of Journalists associating itself with the testimonies of gratitude to the British nation which will be given to-day throughout France on the occasion of Empire Day.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, May 24. A French communiqué states that enemy raids to the south-east of Meuse St. Georges to the west of Noyon broke down under our fire. We penetrated the enemy line south-east of Coney Champagne and brought back many prisoners. There was intermittent shelling at many points on this front.

A French communiqué reports: There is intermittent artillery activity at some points south of the Aisne, but no infantry action. Eleven German aeroplanes were killed between May 15th and 20th. Our bombing squadrons during the day and night of May 20 dropped even-ton tons of bombs in the St. Quentin, Noyon and Terguier regions, on stations at Peronne, Rosieres and Neules, and on aerodromes at Villers. Thirty tons of explosives were dropped in the same region during the day and night of May 21st. In addition eleven tons were dropped on cantonments and stations in the region of Villers, Rison, Le Cateau and Aulnoye. Italian airmen participated.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy raided on May 23 northward of Hill 70. A few of our men are missing. We drove off an attempted raid against a post at Aveluy Wood. We successfully raided at midnight southward of La Bassée, taking a few prisoners. We secured prisoners in a patrol encounter northward of the Ypres-Comines canal. The enemy's artillery was active during the night westward of Lens, and in the neighbourhood of Givency and Festubert. The enemy gas-shelled our positions at Nieppe Forest.

A Belgian communiqué reports fairly violent reciprocal shelling at Langemarck and Merckem.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

TO WORK OR FIGHT.

Washington, May 24. The Provost Marshall has ordered that all men of draft age engaged in a number of scheduled non-effective occupations must work or fight after July 1st. The list includes waiters, liftmen and store clerks. Men refusing useful employment will be forthwith sent into the Army. It is believed the plan will largely solve the war labour problem and render labour conscription unnecessary. The list of non-effective occupations will be extended as required. The Provost Marshall, interviewed, emphasised that the organisation of manpower for war industry purposes was equally important as the organisation of soldiers. The Military Committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously adopted the proposal of Secretary Baker to amend the Army Bill authorizing the President to call out such number of men for military service as he is able to train and equip, and to use them to bring about a successful termination of the war. The Army Bill as it stands limits the President to summoning approximately a million men for general service. The amendment removes all restrictions and provides for an army large enough to defeat Germany whether five million or ten million.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, May 24. Mr. Walter Long has arrived in Dublin and is the guest of the Viceroy.

A few further arrests have been made in the country.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL NOEL.

London, May 24. The death is announced of Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Admiral Noel was born in 1845 and was appointed Admiral of the Fleet in 1908. He retired in 1915. He commanded on the China Station 1904-06 and will be well remembered here.

RIVETING COMPETITIONS.

London, May 24. Much interest is being shown in the record-breaking riveting competitions between British and American shipyards. A Barrow 11-ton named Moses yesterday drove 5,884 rivets in nine hours, 1,019 better than the new record established at Baltimore a week ago and 585 better than the new record made at San Francisco on Wednesday. Moses worked on a nine-inch howitzer, before a thousand anxious on-lookers, including Army and Navy representatives. The Mayor of Barrow congratulated the champion and a director of Vickers presented him with £25. A number of women workers sacrificed their meat ration in order to ensure Moses and his squad an extra ration of beef. Moses used a riveting machine styled "Little David," after Mr. Lloyd George.

U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Detroit, May 24. Mr. Schwab, the Shipping Controller, has stated that the equivalent of a ten thousand ton ship can be delivered every working day in May.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/4 T	3/134
Demand	3/134
30 d/s	3/2
60 d/s	3/2 1/2
4 m/s	3/2 1/2
1/4 T Shanghai	Nom.
1/4 T Singapore	134 1/2
1/4 T Japan	142 1/2
1/4 T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/4 T San Francisco	75
co & New York	75
1/4 T Java	150
1/4 T Manila	Nom.
1/4 T France	428 1/2
Demand, Paris	429

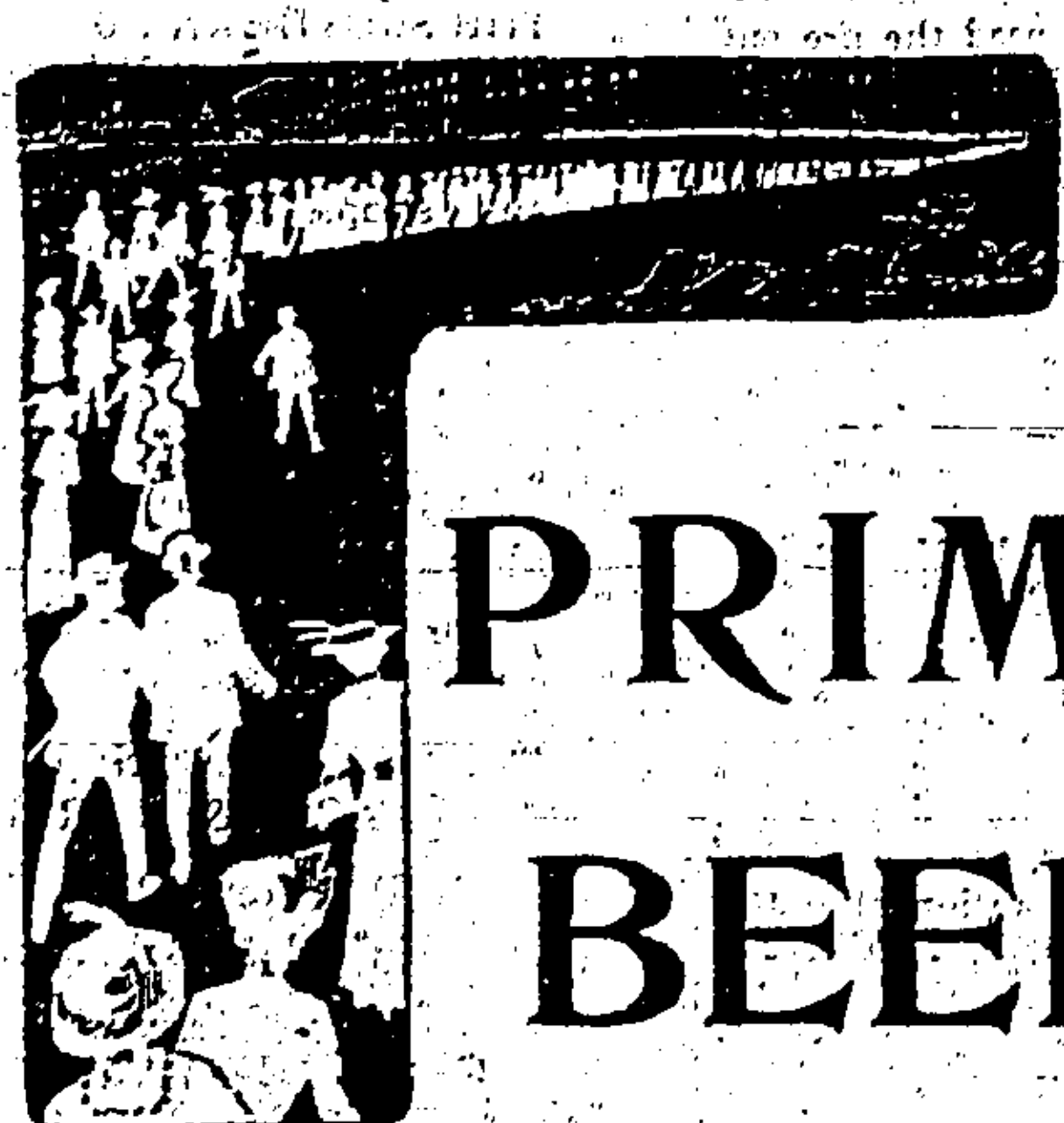
BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3
4 m/s. D/F	3/3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/2
10 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	76 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	443 1/2
6 m/s. France	448 1/2
Demand, Germany	75 1/2
Demand, New York	75 1/2
1/4 T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/4 T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	150
Demand, Singapore	134 1/2
On Haiphong	134 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	134 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	48 1/2
Sovereign	62 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	1.00% prem.
" 5 "	par.
Canton	3 1/2% dis.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

APPROXIMATELY.

WAR CHARITIES	WILL RECEIVE	\$25,000
1st prize	"	187,500
2nd prize	"	55,200
3rd prize	"	37,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	"	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	"	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	"	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	"	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	"	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	"	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	"	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	"	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	"	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	"	1,500
103 prizes		\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

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For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

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Subscribed Capital ... France 45,000,000.
Paid up ... 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 12,500,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

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General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

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BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI HONGKONG SAIGON
HANKOW HAIPOH YUNNANFOU

BANKERS: In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; LONDON, London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK, Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROBERT JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel: 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

Silver \$15,000,000

\$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Newell, Chairman.

G. T. M. P. H. Newell, Deputy

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR
EVERYDAY
SMOKING



NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 2041 & 124

NOTICE

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Mr. M. O. OWEN has
resigned his position as Sec-
retary of the above-named Com-
pany.
WONG OI KUT,
Director.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Fine Work by Aviators.

London, May 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Under a heavy barrage the enemy raided in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy. A few of our men are missing. A Franco-British patrol brought in a few prisoners at various parts of the front. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, referring to the work of the aviators in delaying the German offensive plans, says: A day or two ago an enemy division lost several hundred horses in consequence of an aerial attack, and was rendered practically immobile. Following our numerous aerial triumphs the enemy aviators are showing less and less inclination to come over our territory. Our reconnaissance and photographing machines can normally venture several miles behind the German front at present without encountering other opposition than anti-aircraft shells. Our bombing squadron is displaying a rapidly mounting curve of activity, flying in all hours, while the Germans only fly at night. During the fine weather, which has now broken up, our airmen carried out many splendid exploits, unhesitatingly attacking hostile formations of greatly superior strength. For example recently two of ours attacked seven Germans. Again eleven of ours attacked an enemy formation of twenty-eight machines. In the former case the Germans were beaten off leaving two of their machines wrecked.

More British Raids.

London, May 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Hamel, capturing forty prisoners and two machine-guns. We prisoners a few in a successful raid northward of Lens. There is hostile gas-shelling eastward of Bethune and increased enemy artillery in the St. Razele sector.

The long fine spell ended at eleven in the morning of May 23. Before the weather broke we dropped eight tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Tournai and on billets. We brought down three and drove down two uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing. During the night, despite a high wind, we dropped over seven tons on billets in the neighbourhoods of Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume, and on huts in the woods in the Somme area. All our machines returned. We dropped nearly a ton of bombs on May 24th on factories and railways at Hagendangen, northward of Metz. All ours returned despite attacks by aircraft and considerable anti-aircraft gunfire.

A French communique reports: An enemy raid south of Hangard and another in the Vosges were repelled. We successfully raided enemy lines west of Noyon and in Woerre, taking a number of prisoners.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, May 24.

A British Salonica official message states: Naval airmen raided Drazna aerodrome on May 12 and observed one enemy machine alight and two others enveloped in smoke. They also raided an aerodrome at Hudova on May 24, damaging hangars. On other dates they drove down four enemy machines.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER'S WAR SPEECH.

London, May 25.

Continuing his speech at Edinburgh Mr. Lloyd George said:—It was a race between Marshal Hindenburg and President Wilson. This was not the time to harass men charged with the destinies of the nation. (Cheers). If he thought that by honourable means we could have averted the struggle or secured an earlier termination he should at present be burdened and weighted down with anxiety; but he could say that the Government had neglected no possible means of finding if there was an outlet from the horrors of the struggle. There were two types of extremists, the extremist who was crying for peace when there was no peace. That man was not a real friend, but an enemy of peace. He encouraged the enemy and depressed friends. Then there was the war extremist who regarded every thought of peace as treason. The path of sanity and safety which the Government ought to tread was between these two. (Cheers). There were in Allied countries and in Britain a considerable number of people who thought peace was achievable without victory. He thought there were fewer of them now. (Cheers). These people in Russia constituted the majority and the result had been disastrous for that great country. What had been Germany's reply to the temperate, moderate pronouncements of the peace aims of President Wilson and Great Britain? The first reply was a most violent offensive launched with the avowed determination to annihilate the British Army. The second answer was seen in the state of Russia. Some people paid too much heed to speeches of enemy statesmen. These people said: Why don't you respond to these appeals? He, the Premier, added: "We did answer and the moment we answered the response came from the German cannon. War!" He did not think the German and Austrian statesmen were deliberately deceiving, but because they did not count in the least in these countries they were used by the military chiefs when it served their purpose.

In conclusion the Premier said he welcomed criticism, but it must be helpful not malignant. He had no party organisation behind him to record his achievements or palliate his short comings, but as long as he did his best to win he was sure of the support of all parties. (Cheers). No mere intrigue or cabal could have placed him at the head, as Chief Director, of the British Empire and maintain him there for eighteen months as an ordinary man of the people without rank or social influence or special advantages. He was there by the will of the people and he was confident he had behind him men of all creeds and parties who placed the honour of their native land and the freedom of mankind above the triumph of any faction. (Loud cheers).

An amplification of parts of the Premier's speech follows:—

Referring to how Britain met the submarine menace the Premier said the Government's problem had been to save the windpipe of the Allied Armies, namely the British Mercantile Marine. Every Government Department was set to deal with it. The shipping had to be reorganised and a Sootsman had brilliantly achieved that task. (Cheers). Then we had to reduce our needs, cut down our imports by millions of tons, increase some products of ores, timber and food. Here he paid a tribute to the patriotism of the farmers and landowners. Since 1916 we had increased the tillage of the United Kingdom by four million acres. We had doubled the shipping output and this year hoped to treble it not quadruple it. (Cheers).

He paid a tribute to the skill, ingenuity and resource, and above all the invincible valour of the sailors of the Navy and Mercantile Marine, whose thrilling deeds gave new heart to the people and enriched our history and character. (Cheers).

A thrilling moment in the speech was when Mr. Lloyd George called for cheers for the Navy, which was responded to with ringing rounds.

The Premier said the coming battle would be the greatest ever fought on earth, whereon depended greater consequences for the human race than in any battle ever fought. He was glad to think that they had at the head of the forces of freedom a man of General Foch's genius. (Cheers).

The Premier emphasised that everything must be done to keep up the spirit, morale, determination and unity of the people as long as the struggle continued. He remarked that the lesson of Russia was: Trust not over much in formulae. "Make no mistake, we are dealing with ruthless Prussian despotism that is out for plunder, pillage and loot." Germany did not intend to bring the war to an end till its basket was as full as it could hold. That had been its policy towards Russia. Let those who imagined they could secure world freedom and security without breaking the Prussian military power remember what befell the Russian democracy. (Hear, hear).

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon the Premier referred to the brilliant achievements of the Scottish divisions in battle. He wished he could say of Ireland what he could of Scotland. Irishmen had fought brilliantly, as always, but the vast majority of the manhood of Ireland had unfortunately held aloof. It was not relevant to say that England treated that country badly in the dim past. This was not England's struggle. It was Belgium's, Serbia's, Poland's and the small catholic nationalities in the Austrian Empire. It was the struggle of France, trust, most loyal and steadfast friend Ireland ever had. He was sorry to say that Ireland had not merely sulked, but many Irishmen seemed to have been swayed by that military autocracy which oppressed small nations. He had seen evidence of the conspiracy with the German military authorities. There was no doubt regarding the duty of the Irish Government. Had the Government shirked action they would have deserved impeachment. Much of the evidence could not be published without endangering public safety because it gave away sources of information. No taunts would drive the Government to publish the last part of the evidence. Arrangements had been concerted for a great rising in Ireland at the moment which seemed most critical for the Allies. The moment the German high command commenced the present battle in France was deemed the time for stimulating the rising. Evidence in the possession of the Government convinced him that the Irish Nationalist leaders were not cognizant of the plot. An opportunity would be afforded Irishmen voluntarily to come forward and participate in the war. He was hopeful of a response worthy of their best and highest traditions. (Loud applause).

CONSCRIPTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's (Newfoundland), May 25.

Parliament has been prorogued. The Conscription Law became operative at midnight May 24th.

MORE BUTTER AVAILABLE.

London, May 24.

The Press Bureau states that in view of the surplus of British made butter available the weekly ration of butter and margarine has been increased an ounce, making five ounces.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 24.

Reuter learns that the British Government has decided to open negotiations with Germany through Holland for the purpose of extending the present arrangement for repatriation and internment of civilian and combatant prisoners. The exact scope of the negotiations is not yet determined.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE FRAWLEY COY. TO-NIGHT

(Monday) 27th May.

"CHEATING CHEATERS."

TUESDAY 28th "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

Henry Miller's Comedy of Charm

WEDNESDAY 29th "THE RAINBOW."

T. D. Frawley in the leading role.

THURSDAY 30th "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MAY, 28th, 29th & 30th, 1918.

"MATER DOLOROSA,"

The great French Drama that won such a Success

in England and America under the title of

"THE TORTURE OF SILENCE."

Annals of the War No. 23.

"HOME MADE PIES."

"THE CHILDREN OF TULIPLAND."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business.—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong 17th May, 1918.

THE "STAR FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTY-ETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, INCLUSIVE. By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

NOTICE

ON and after the 1st June, GAF ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their proper lights from sunset to sunrise.

C. W. BECKWITH,

Commander R.N.

Harbour Master &c., &c., &c. Harbour Department, Hongkong, 25th May, 1918.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY

the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 200 and SECTION E AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 200. Together with the messuages and shops thereon known as Nos. 118 & 120 DES VŒUX ROAD WEST.

—IN ONE LOT.

The area of the property is about 2,300 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Vœux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors,

or

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode, Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.